

# ASK GOVERNOR TO CALL OUT TROOPS

## Straightcut Democrats Fight for Possession of Ballot Boxes.

# FUSIONISTS WIN NORFOLK PRIMARY

## Charges of Fraud Are Made, and Appeal May Be Made to State Committee—Several of Largest Precincts Not Yet Heard From—Light Vote Is Cast.

NORFOLK, VA., JUNE 28.—AT 2 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING A TELEPHONE MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED AT STRAIGHTCUT HEADQUARTERS THAT THE FUSIONISTS AT PORT NORFOLK WERE TRYING TO KEEP THE POLLS OPEN ALL NIGHT AND SECURE POSSESSION OF THE BALLOT BOXES. THE MESSAGE ALSO STATED THAT C. W. COLEMAN, STRAIGHTCUT CANDIDATE FOR COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY, WAS LEADING BY ABOUT SEVENTY-FIVE VOTES. STRAIGHTCUT SUPPORTERS RAN AROUND HOTEL CORRIDORS, DASHING OUT OF THE BUILDING TO THE SCENE OF TROUBLE. LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE WAS USED TO GET IN COMMUNICATION WITH GOVERNOR MANN, ASKING HIM TO CALL OUT TROOPS.

AT 2:30 O'CLOCK NO RESPONSE HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE GOVERNOR.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Norfolk, Va., June 28.—Returns from five precincts missing at 1 o'clock this morning it seems as if the Fusionists, of which Alvin H. Martin, Republican national committeeman of Virginia, is the recognized head, have won a signal victory over the Straightcut Democrats in Norfolk county primaries. Returns from three important precincts are being held back, and charges of irregularities have been made by the Straightcuts. Apparently about 1,500 votes were cast, and the Fusion majorities will range from 250 to 300 votes.

An appeal to the State Committee seems probable.

In South Norfolk the ballots were found in the polls while the tally kept by the watchers showed that only 422 votes had been cast. The Straightcut judge refused to sign the returns, and no report of the vote in detail has been made.

## Feeling Runs High.

Feeling runs high among the Straightcut leaders, who declare they will appeal to the courts as well as to the State Committee.

Many voters were challenged, but most of them were allowed to cast their ballots, notwithstanding the protests.

In some precincts Republicans hung about the polls and took a lively interest in the Fusion candidates.

A. A. Wendell, Straightcut, is reported to have been nominated for county supervisor in Indian Creek District by a majority of 29.

## Clean-Cut Victory.

It appears to be a clean victory for the Fusionists. The Straightcuts have only carried three precincts, according to the returns received up to 1 o'clock this morning. C. W. Coleman, Straightcut candidate for clerk of the court, has a big majority in his precinct, but the count was not complete. His majority there will not be sufficient to overcome his opponent's lead in the other precincts.

Alvin Martin, Republican clerk of the court, met with the other Fusion leaders at the clerk's office to receive the returns, and they all rejoiced together over the victory. Captain R. C. Marshall, who is renominated for Commonwealth's attorney, was the only one of the group who would talk to The Times-Dispatch correspondent. He said the majority was not quite as large as he had expected, but it was sufficient to show the approval of the citizens of the county of the present method of administering its affairs.

Captain Marshall said the complete returns would show a Fusion majority of 250 or 260, or possibly 275 votes. He had counted winning by 315 majority.

## Returns Late in Coming In.

A significant feature of the counting which some persons think may possibly change the result is the lateness of the returns from Glenview, the home precinct of Mr. Coleman, and Fairmount Park, the home precinct of Sheriff A. C. Cromwell. It is reported that there was a heavy vote in both precincts, one going strongly for the Straightcuts and the other strongly for the Fusionists.

South Norfolk is another large precinct from which it has so far been impossible to get the returns. The Fusionists are said to have carried this precinct by a large majority.

Two other small precincts in the southern part of the county have not sent in returns, but it is conceded that the Fusionists will have small majorities in both.

The vote except in three or four precincts, where interest was centered because of the personality of the candidates, was light. Many persons remained away from the polls because they wanted to feel free to vote for whoever they saw fit in the November election.

No disorders have been reported, although the contest was closely guarded by both sides. The Straightcut headquarters in the Monticello Hotel were deserted during the day, and all of the young attorneys who have taken the lead in the campaign were at work at the polls.

No Charges Made.

It had been expected that efforts would be made to vote floaters at

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# SUFFRAGISTS STAND PAT

## They Are Determined to Put on Fourth of July Demonstrations.

Chicago, June 28.—A clash between suffragettes and police is looked for here on the Fourth of July. If the attitude of Marquis Eaton, president of the Sane Fourth Commission, and Mrs. Kenneth Luther Hartshorn, chairman of the Cook County Committee of the suffragist party, remains unchanged.

Mrs. Hartshorn informed Mr. Eaton today that the woman's party will put on a suffragette demonstration at each of the parks where there is a Sane Fourth program. Mr. Eaton, in reply, declared that nothing of the kind would be permitted. He declared that the police would be called upon if necessary. Mrs. Hartshorn declares that the police would be exceeding their authority in interfering with the demonstration, and that she is going ahead with arrangements to take part in the entertainment.

# MUST ELIMINATE MURPHY

## Otherwise Democratic Party in New York Will Go to Defeat.

Albany, N. Y., June 28.—The absolute elimination of Charles Francis Murphy as leader is the only thing that can save the Democratic party in the State, according to the Mott Osborne, recently resigned State Forest Fish and Game Commissioner. He is a letter from Berlin to James K. Sages, vice-chairman of the Democratic League, and Mayor of the city of New York, which was made public today. Mr. Osborne declared that to-day Mr. Murphy's leadership is furthering the party's ruin.

Mr. Osborne says, "Because his leadership has stood and stands for ignorance and commercialism and its treatment of legislation has been in the line of the 'big game'." When political parties are governed by the financial interests of the State, the party is ruined. Politics, continues Mr. Osborne, is rottenness and dirt corruption are bound to flourish until corrected."

# REAL STRUGGLE IS ON

## House of Lords Is Now Wrestling With Veto Bill.

London, England, June 28.—The real struggle over the Parliament Bill dealing with the veto power of the House of Lords began this afternoon when the House entered upon committee stage. The bill, which was introduced by Mr. Asquith, leader of the opposition in the upper chamber, and his followers apparently intend to carry the bill through the House of Lords.

These amendments provide for the exclusion from the operation of the measure, the bills such as that relating to Irish Home Rule. A joint sitting of the two Houses and a referendum to the country in other cases.

When the bill was introduced by Mr. Asquith, the benches were crowded with members. Among the many who were present were Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, the American ambassador, and Charles P. Tamm.

Work on the bill is likely to be prolonged until the end of next week.

# RESOLUTION REJECTED

## Senate Refuses to Ratify Income Tax Amendment.

Hartford, Conn., June 28.—The Senate this afternoon rejected a resolution to ratify the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution giving Congress the right to levy and collect income taxes. The vote was 26 to 8.

Senator Judson, the Republican leader, opposed the proposition but declared for an income tax to be collected by the State. When Senator Judson's amendment was rejected, President Taft favored a tax on incomes. Mr. Judson asked if the Senate would ratify the amendment, declaring that the origin of the "product of an unholy bargain to the passage of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill."

"Does the Senator charge that President Taft was a party to that bargain?" asked Senator Judson, jumping to his feet.

"No," replied Mr. Judson, "but there was general knowledge of the bargain."

# DECLARES IT FALSE

## Bowers Says Agents Do Not Aid in Examination of Seals.

Washington, June 28.—George M. Bowers, United States Fish Commissioner, today denounced as false a recent charge made by Professor Henry W. Elliott before the House committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce and Labor, that the government was aiding in the examination of the seal herd by permitting the killing of yearling seals in violation of law. Both Commissioners Bowers and Professor Elliott were before the committee today, which is conducting its inquiry into the sealing question.

# DEAD AT HIS WHEEL

## Chief Boatwain Riley Dies on Navy Tug Iwana.

Boston, Mass., June 28.—Chief Boatwain John A. Riley, commander of the navy tug Iwana, fell dead in the pilot house today as the tug was towing the States scout cruiser Birmingham into the dry dock at the Naval Yard. Riley was 47 years of age. He was killed by a heart attack while he was at the wheel of the tug.

# MARTIN AND JONES NOT ON SPEAKING TERMS

## For That Reason Senator Will Refuse to Engage in Joint Discussion With Opponent.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Amherst, Va., June 28.—William Kinkead Allen, of this place, stated to the editor of the Amherst Progress today on his return from Washington, that he had urged Senator Martin to come to Amherst and make a speech. Mr. Martin replied that he will be glad to do so, if he can find an opportunity; but at present his duties as Democratic leader of the Senate prevent him from leaving Washington to make any speeches. Senator Martin further said, according to Mr. Allen, that he would not hold a joint discussion with Congressman Jones, either at Amherst or at any other place, as he had quit speaking to Mr. Jones twelve years ago, and he would not hold a joint discussion with any person when he thought that the discussion could not be conducted, and he did not think this could be the case in any discussion between Mr. Jones and himself, when they were not on speaking terms. V. P. J.

# DIVIDENDS AGAIN SURPASS RECORD

## Banks of Richmond Will Pay \$255,636 on July 1.

# NO REDUCTIONS SHOWN IN RATE

## Gain of \$17,986 Over Semi-Annual Dividends of January 1, and of \$48,474 Over Payments at Beginning of Last Year—Other Big Divisions.

Demonstrating again, at the close of another dividing period, the growing importance and success of the banking institutions of which Richmond is proud, it is found that a total of \$255,636 will be paid out on July 1 to the stockholders in these financial concerns. This does not include one or two of the small banks, which pay dividends at other times.

By these figures a gain is shown of \$17,986 in dividends over the sum paid by the same institutions on January 1 of this year. In no case has the rate of dividend been reduced, while in more than one case there has been an increase, while other additions are due to larger capital being employed.

It is worthy of note that the sum paid by the banks in dividends on January 1, 1911—\$237,650—was greater by \$30,485 than the amount so distributed one year previous, on January 1, 1910.

The total to be paid on Saturday of this week is greater than any banking dividend ever before paid in the city of Richmond. It represents the high water mark, just as each preceding payment for some years has done. A new record is set every six months.

Besides the sum already paid, the banks, dividends have been announced, payable at about the same time, by the Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company of \$50,000, being 5 per cent semi-annual on a capital of \$1,000,000, and by the Virginia-Carolina Bank of \$50,000, being 5 per cent on the preferred capital of \$1,000,000.

The dividends to be paid on July 1 by the various banks of the city follow. The American National Bank, \$200,000; semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent, \$4,000. The National Bank of Virginia, \$300,000; semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent, \$30,000. The National Bank of the City, \$200,000; semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, \$6,000. The National State and City, \$1,000,000; semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent, \$35,000. Merchants' National Bank, \$200,000; semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent, \$20,000. American National Bank, \$800,000; quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, \$12,000. Commonwealth Bank, \$1,000,000; semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent, \$20,000. Main Street Bank, \$100,000; semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent, \$2,000. Bank of Commerce and Trusts, \$1,000,000; quarterly dividend of 12 per cent, \$3,750. Union Bank of Richmond, \$1,000,000; semi-annual dividend of 9 per cent, \$19,777. Savings Bank of Richmond, \$1,000,000; semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, \$8,000. Virginia-Carolina Bank, \$1,000,000; semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent, \$20,000. Manchester National Bank, \$1,000,000; semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, \$3,000.

Total banking dividend, \$255,636.

Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company, \$1,000,000; semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, \$50,000. Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, \$1,000,000; quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, July 15, \$20,000.

Grand total of dividends, \$405,636. One Pays Out \$60,000.

A comparison shows that the biggest increase comes this time from the First National Bank, which has raised its rate of dividend since January 1 from 5 to 6 per cent, making \$60,000 instead of \$50,000. The yearly dividends now paid by this bank will at this rate aggregate 12 per cent on the capital stock. Because of its large capital, the First National leads all other banks in gross amount of dividends, although its rate is not so high as is the case with others.

The American National pays quarterly, dividing 2 per cent, or 6 per cent a year. The stock now aggregates \$600,000. The Main Street Bank pays 2 per cent, as usual, has increased its capital since January 1 from \$37,250 to \$105,450.

An increase of 1-1/4 of 1 per cent is shown by the Bank of Commerce and Trusts, which this time pays a quarterly dividend of 11-1/2 per cent, instead of 10-1/2, on a capital of \$250,000. This makes an annual dividend of 6 per cent.

A growth of 1 per cent, semi-annually, making 2 per cent, in a year, is announced by the Union Bank of Richmond, which will pay 9 per cent this time. This makes an increase in dividends for it of \$5,197.60.

# LOST PREFERENCE FOR 'LARGE GAME'

## Roosevelt Not Anxious to Prosecute Sugar Trust Heads.

# HAD LIVIDENCL; REFUSED TO ACT

## Story of Former President's Luke-Warmness Toward Big Offenders Is Told to House Investigating Committee by Receiver of Wrecked Trust Company.

Washington, June 28.—Because of the failure of the committee to prosecute former heads of the American Sugar Refining Company for the wrecking of the Real Estate Trust Company, of Philadelphia, in the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company deal in 1906, George H. Earle, Jr., receiver for the trust company, before the House sugar investigating committee, asserted that former President Theodore Roosevelt had lost his preference for "large game." The Pennsylvania refinery was acquired by the American company and promptly closed.

Mr. Earle, who declared that he made repeated efforts to induce the Federal authorities to take up the case, also declared that considerable of his correspondence with Mr. Roosevelt in relation to the case was not communicated to the Senate when a resolution was passed calling for all papers. Mr. Earle submitted to the committee two letters he said he wrote to Mr. Roosevelt subsequent to the one bearing date of September 21, 1906, submitted to the Senate.

That letter was not all I wrote to Mr. Roosevelt," said Mr. Earle, in response to a query by Chairman Hardwick. "I wrote several that never saw the light of day, and I have been able to read them of them."

"Read them," said Mr. Hardwick.

"On October 1, 1906, Mr. Earle replied, 'Nothing having been done by the government in this case, I wrote another letter to Mr. Roosevelt.'"

Here the witness began reading a copy of the letter, which he said was being an alumnus of Harvard, as was Mr. Roosevelt, that "I began to labor under the horrible suspicion that this might prove the first occasion upon which I asked assistance of '89 and did not get it." The remainder of the letter follows:

"Seriously, I mean still seriously, the matter of the wrecking of the Real Estate Trust Company by the Sugar Trust, if justice should be done, needs the prompt and energetic action of the Attorney-General. I have been a number of conspirators who wrecked this institution for the benefit and at the instigation of the Sugar Trust, and I am in myself a magazine of evidence against them, but while we have been waiting and doing nothing, other have been intensely active, and these very persons who were hot to help me are now withholding all documents and evidence at their command. If we could have jointly acted a little earlier we might have gotten some original papers which we greatly need, and may find it very difficult to do so now; but I have copies and can prove them, although not all the facts that establish the infamy of this conspiracy. I have been often thinking that you have been able to punish the oppressors of the public, but there has really been no occasion where there has been substantial evidence against so many of the first rank, and I totally miss Judge Vorhees, if you have lost your preference for 'large game.'"

## Had Lost His Preference.

"Mr. Roosevelt had lost his preference for large game and I was mistaken," declared Mr. Earle when he concluded. He then read another letter which he wrote to Mr. Roosevelt under date of October 27, 1906. In this letter, after apologizing for his importunity, he said:

"I thought that the case that had come to my attention in the performance of an unthought trust, but might enable the government to enforce the most important statute hitherto unused and at the same time demonstrate that the oft-made assertion of the trust that they were but technically, not morally, guilty of crime, was untrue. When men, for pecuniary ends, violate one class of laws they do not stop at infringing others; but when they so charge that the government is prosecuting them for making more necessary arrangements, it is difficult to prove the truth of their assertion. And so, when I found a case of first impression where they were proof of what I consider pure villainy, I thought it my duty to lay it directly before you. And I have, or had no other end to serve."

"I have followed your suggestion and visited the Attorney-General, who in turn referred me to Mr. Purdy, at which I greatly rejoiced. For, unless I have misread his character he is intelligent, fearless and devoted to the performance of his duty. I think he now understands the importance of this case; and so I am content and wish to thank you for whatever trouble you may have been put to by my appeal to you."

Mr. Earle declared he had not talked with Attorney-General Moody because the latter had been appointed to the Supreme Court bench, and could not undertake the case. He had seen Assistant Attorney-General Purdy, explained the case to him, and thought that the government was going to press the case.

## Wanted All Details.

"Purdy told me," said Mr. Earle, "that he wanted all the details. I gave them to him. After he heard them he jumped up and said: 'We'll send them all to jail.' He said they wanted to get the best man in the United States as special counsel in the case, and asked me how James M. Beck, former associate attorney-general, would do. I said I thought he would be all right."

"That was before Mr. Beck became counsel for the American Sugar Refining Company," said Mr. Earle.

(Continued on Second Page.)

# NOT TO BE SCARED BY THREAT OF VETO

## Cummins Arraigns Attempt to Influence Senate's Action.

# CONGRESS MUST ASSERT ITSELF

## "Big Stick" Suggestions From White House Are Robbing It of Dignity, Power and Respectability—Bristow Says Taft Does Not Represent Majority of Republicans.

Washington, D. C., June 28.—This was a day of bitter arraignment of the Canadian reciprocity bill in the Senate. Beginning with Senator Cummins' attack on the measure as legislation unjust to the agricultural interests of the country, and concluding with Senator Borah's denunciation of the bill as a betrayal of the farming interests, the debate was all antagonistic to the agreement and critical of the President and his methods. The Senate gave but partial attention to the speeches, although they were among the most important that will be made against the bill. Several times a call of the Senate was demanded.

Senator Cummins not only attacked the construction of the reciprocity agreement itself, which he said put the whole burden of free trade upon the farmer without giving him any benefits in the guise of reduction of duties on manufactured products, but he criticized also the power exercised by the President to negotiate it, and to bring it to the point of a definite agreement between the two countries. In doing this, said Senator Cummins, the President had usurped the powers of Congress, and had exceeded the power lodged in him to deal with foreign nations upon revenue matters.

## Farmers to Be Excluded.

"I know that the day has come for the farmer," declared Senator Cummins. "The day in which he is to be excluded from the benefits of the protective tariff. The decree has been written; it needs only the official signature of the time being to exclude him from the commonwealth of the United States."

Senator Bacon asked Mr. Cummins if he thought legislation in the Senate ought to be influenced by the threat of a veto from the President. "It is abhorrent to me," replied Senator Cummins, "which I repeat, that any Senator will be influenced by the probable action of the chief executive on the completed legislation."

"We have been assaulted here day after day with the representation, appearing in the person of the President, that if this bill is amended in any way it will be vetoed by the President. I am not saying that the President of the United States is responsible for these statements. I only know that they are so uniform and so emphatic that they have found lodgment in the minds of many Senators, who believe they can make no change in this bill, however meritorious those amendments may be."

"It is the beginning of the end of the dignity, the power and the respectability of Congress and the Senate to have it repeated here day after day that we must not amend this bill because it will meet with the disapproval of the executive."

"I wish to say more, able than I would stand here and denounce the attempt to influence legislation in the Senate through such suggestions. I wish the Senate could reassert its immunity from influence of the character that has been presented in this fight."

## Not Wish of Majority.

"I am not willing to concede that President Taft in the crusade in which he is now engaged," said Senator Bristow, "represents the Republican party of this nation. He does not represent the majority of the Republican members of the House or Senate, and I believe he does not represent the sentiments of a majority of the Republicans of the country."

Senator Borah declared the establishment of the free trade in agricultural products was either a denial of the principles for which the Republican party had heretofore stood or a "coarse and brutal betrayal of the most loyal constituency the party organization has ever had."

No page in the political history can equal this betrayal by the Republican party of this great and loyal constituency," he said.

# HAS PERILOUS TRIP

## Journey Through Rapids May Prove Dangerous to Health of Mr. Leach.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 28.—Bobby Leach, of Niagara Falls, Ont., in a perilous trip through the whirlpool rapids and the whirlpool today sustained injuries which may result fatally. Starting from the Maid of the Mist landing at 11 o'clock, he was tumbled through the rapids. Several times he was shot clear of the water in the rush to the pool. The boat was swung into the middle of the pool and remained there for two hours before it swung close enough to the shore to be captured by waiters. The boat was hoisted by a derrick and was sucked under. Leach, a man of fifty, was bleeding from wounds.

# SOCIALISM CONDEMNED

## Catholics Are Warned Against It as Heresy and an Evil.

Chicago, Ill., June 28.—Socialism was condemned as heresy and an evil, and all Catholics were warned against it by Archbishop Sebastian G. Messmer, of Milwaukee, who was one of the central figures in today's proceedings of the Catholic Educational Congress in session here.

"Socialism is a heresy and an evil, the viciousness of which is apparent to every thinking man," said the Milwaukee archbishop. "The immorality which Socialism breeds and the dangers which it leads to can be averted only by the influence of religious teachings."

# DEAL IS COMPLETED

## C. & O. and Seaboard Air Line Get Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio.

Atlanta, Ga., June 28.—As a result of a meeting of the railroad men held recently in Spartanburg, S. C., definite arrangements have been made whereby the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Railway will be leased by the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Seaboard Air Line. This new through route from Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and intermediate points of the Middle West, via the Chesapeake and Ohio, Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio and the Seaboard Air Line, to points in the South. The Clinchfield road will be extended from Pauls Valley, Okla., to Elnora, Ky., where a connection will be made with the Chesapeake and Ohio. The Seaboard Air Line already connects with the Clinchfield road at Boston, N. C.

The meeting at Spartanburg was attended by E. W. Latta, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio, Frank Trumbull, S. D. Davies Warfield, Vice-President Caples and other officials of the roads interested. Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, also attended the meeting, and with the other men named made an inspection trip over the Clinchfield Railway.

S. D. Davies Warfield, who was one of the receivers of the Seaboard, and who is now chairman of its executive committee, was largely instrumental in bringing about the new arrangement.

The Clinchfield road occupies a strategic position, as it holds the only gate-way through the mountains, giving connection with the Middle West. The Clinchfield Corporation, and the total investment in the road and purchase of coal lands was something over \$55,000,000. It is learned that existing relations of the Clinchfield Railroad with other connections will not be disturbed.

# SHADOWED MRS. GAMBIR

## Detected Following Her for Month, Seeking Evidence.

New York, June 28.—Charles B. Symes, who said he had followed Mrs. Edith Russell Gambier, the former Atlanta society girl, when she went to a automobile riding with Harvey C. Sicker, a wealthy member of the Atlantic fertilizer and Oil Company, testified today in a court of law that he had followed her in a search of evidence for about a month.

Sheets of memoranda taken by the witness in this pursuit bore cabalistic letters, which Symes said were a cult in explaining. He could not remember the meaning of "N. G.," but he said that the letters "N. G." were on another sheet probably meaning "nothing done." Elias Owens, formerly a clerk in a hotel where Mrs. Gambier had been a guest, testified that he had followed her for her from Philadelphia in October, 1910, finding:

(Signed) "H. C. S."

Owens added that he had seen Mrs. Gambier in company with a male friend at the hotel on several occasions.

Victor Hugo, a detective who had shadowed Mrs. Gambier, said he had seen her and her companion at a number of amusement resorts with a man.

Martin Littleton, counsel for Gambier, testified that he had followed her in a search of evidence for about a month.

David Morrison, of Springfield, Mass., who was in the European party with Gambier and his wife met on their honeymoon trip, testified that he had followed Mrs. Gambier and her husband's young wife seemed to irritate her. He said she was indifferent and cool toward him.

Counsel for Mr. Gambier announced that he would conclude his case tomorrow.

# TRAINS IN COLLISION

## Two Persons Fatally and Score Badly Injured.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 28.—Ensign Benjamin H. Dolan, aged fifty-three, and Ernest J. Bost, a passenger, aged twenty-seven, of Ashby Place, Chestnut Hill, were probably fatally injured and twenty other passengers were badly cut and bruised when a train scalded to-night when an engine round for Chestnut Hill collided with a freight train on the Reading Railroad at Twenty-first and Locust streets. One of Dolan's legs was broken in three places and he was badly scalded that physicians despair of saving his life. Bost's face was shattered and he was severely scalded. He was a passenger in the second of three passenger cars, which with a baggage car, made up the train.

After the engine had crashed into the tender, the first coach of the train scalded to-night when the engine round for Chestnut Hill collided with a freight train on the Reading Railroad at Twenty-first and Locust streets. One of Dolan's legs was broken in three places and he was badly scalded that physicians despair of saving his life. Bost's face was shattered and he was severely scalded. He was a passenger in the second of three passenger cars, which with a baggage car, made up the train.

When the engine was overturned the following coaches were thrown on their sides. The cars were filled with passengers and the passengers were badly injured. The engine and the first coach of the train scalded to-night when the engine round for Chestnut Hill collided with a freight train on the Reading Railroad at Twenty-first and Locust streets. One of Dolan's legs was broken in three places and he was badly scalded that physicians despair of saving his life. Bost's face was shattered and he was severely scalded. He was a passenger in the second of three passenger cars, which with a baggage car, made up the train.

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